



BPS Exam

Total Question: 150

BSP Part 1

Question: 1

A 49-year-old patient has been taking pregabalin for the treatment of fibromyalgia for one year with good relief of symptoms. However, this patient recently lost access to health insurance. Although she experienced excellent relief from pregabalin, she is unable to continue this therapy due to cost.

Which of the following would be the best intervention?

- A. Change to gabapentin
- B. Change to tramaddy
- C. Change to amitriptyline
- D. Change to duloxetine

Answer: D

Question: 2

A physician suspects that a patient's symptoms are related to abrupt discontinuation of a certain drug and asks the pharmacotherapy specialist about common reactions in this type of situation. A literature search produces one case report of a discontinuation syndrome involving the drug. What is the most appropriate action to take with regard to the current suspected adverse event?

- A. Write and submit a case report detailing the event.
- B. Complete a manufacturer's adverse event report.
- C. Report the event to the P & T Committee.
- D. Report the event to the FDA MedWatch program.

Answer: A

Question: 3

In a case-control study of 285 subjects with Alzheimer's dementia and 1,080 control subjects, the number of patients with dyslipidemia was recorded for each group. Among the subjects with dyslipidemia who had taken statins, the odds ratio for developing dementia was 0.29 (95%CI, 0.13-0.63). Which of the following statements can accurately be made about the relationship between the taking of statins and the development of dementia in this study?

- A. Taking statins prevented development of dementia.
- B. Taking statins did not prevent development of dementia.
- C. Taking statins was associated with a decreased risk of developing dementia.
- D. Taking statins was not associated with development of dementia.

Answer: C

Question: 4

A prospective randomized study is being developed to evaluate the effects of steroids on mortality in patients who are admitted for head injury. Patients will be randomly assigned to receive 48 hours of methylprednisolone or placebo. The study will have an 80% power to detect a 2% difference in mortality. Which of the following is an appropriate null hypothesis for this study?

- A. Methylprednisolone reduces mortality in head injury patients.
- B. Methylprednisolone and placebo are not different with respect to effect on mortality.
- C. Methylprednisolone will increase mortality by 2% compared with placebo.
- D. Methylprednisolone will have a 20% reduction in mortality compared with placebo.

Answer: B

Question: 5

A nurse's aide calls the drug information center, tells the pharmacotherapy specialist that she has found a capsule on her client's countertop and asks if the capsule can be identified. There is an imprint on the capsule. Which reference is the most appropriate to identify this capsule?

- A. Micromedex
- B. Martindale: The Complete Drug Book
- C. Red Book
- D. The Harriet Lane Handbook

Answer: A

Question: 6

A 78-year-old woman presents to the outpatient clinic for workup for depression. Medical history includes hypertension, simple partial seizures, and osteoporosis. The patient reports a 6.8 kg non-intentional weight loss over the past month. Home medications include lisinopril, hydrochlorothiazide, carbamazepine, and alendronate. The patient has been diagnosed with severe depression. Which antidepressant should be recommended for this patient?

- A. Mirtazapine 15 mg daily
- B. Escitalopram 20 mg daily
- C. Bupropion XL 150 mg daily
- D. Nortriptyline 25 mg daily

Answer: B

Question: 7

A 53-year-old patient with an 8-year history of diabetes is currently taking glipizide 10 mg twice daily before breakfast and supper. The patient weighs 85 kg and reports a 4.5 kg weight gain in the last year. Laboratory results are:

Creatinine: 1.2 mg/dL

A1C: 8.5%

What is the most appropriate recommendation at this time for improved diabetes control?